

to inform Friends of Great Britain that those in America feel a deep sympathy with the oppressed

degrees held in bondage. In London Yearly Meeting is held, it is a notorious fact, that the Society is composed of all and some who unite with the proceedings of the body, as scrupulously avoid an anti-slavery meeting as they would the theatre or the ball-room; and that 'very many in the foremost ranks are decidedly opposed to assisting fugitive slaves, and the committee on the concerns of the people of color, in one quarterly meeting, came to the conclusion that they would not receive or entertain the members of a colored family, *because their parents were fugitives from slavery!*' Is not this all most beyond belief? Will London Yearly Meeting correspond with a Yearly Meeting in whose borders such things are done? It remains to be seen whether it will do so, or whether it will give or withhold the

right hand of fellowship from those who have set up another Yearly Meeting, growing out of the circumstance that they have pursued the line of conduct recommended by it, and in accordance with all the dictates of Christianity and humanity.

JAMES CANNINGS FULLER,

Debate on Slavery in the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The following is the Petition of the Synod of Cincinnati, which was presented to the General Assembly, (New School,) on the 12th ulting:

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, to meet in Philadelphia on the 18th day of May, 1843.

The Presbytery of Cincinnati beg leave respectfully to represent—

That the system of American slavery, as established by law, finds no sanction in the word of God, but is a violation of its fundamental precepts and prohibitions, usurping the inalienable, civil and religious rights of men, and superseding the institu-

That the system, therefore, sustained by law in the United States is a crime not surpassed by any other in its mortal turpitude and multiplied abominations; and that to sustain it by the voluntary holding of officers, or justifying the practices of churches, is tantamount to its continuance of the law which uphold it, is to become a participant in the crime; and, on due conviction of the same, subject as justly to the discipline of the church, as for any other crime whatever.

The Presbytery therefore respectfully ask the attention of the General Assembly to the following reasons in favor of the object of this petition:

- 1st. We believe no church of Christ can be either pure or truly prosperous, while it sustains the discipline and the communion, for the plain reason that Christ cannot approve of it.
- 2d. We believe that if the Assembly of 1818,

which declared slavery to be 'an atrocious violation of the most precious rights of human nature,' had proceeded to declare that slaveholders should be treated as other offenders, the Presbyterian church would not have been rent asunder in 1837.

3d. We believe that those who hope that slavery will be removed from this country by other influences, while the church does not exclude slaveholders from her communion, will find themselves mistaken by the event; for the plain reason that the world cannot be expected to go farther in opposing sin than the church. Moreover, slavery has never yet been abolished in any country where the Christianity of the country was not first arrayed against it.

4th. We believe that one main object and use of our Assembly, as at present constituted, is to discuss and settle questions of practical truth and duty; if therefore, the Assembly shall neglect to give their judgement as to what the church sessions ought to do respecting slavery, that it will neglect one of its plainest duties, and sink correspondingly in the estimation of conscientious men.

5th. We believe that if the practice of slaveholding shall be retained in our communion for the next three years, many of our best and worthiest members will leave us, and many more will be deterred from uniting with us, who would otherwise join our body.

6th. We believe that Christian candor and firm-

ness require that the comparatively few and feeble slaveholding churches in the South which still wish to adhere to our body, be plainly told whether they can continue in our connection and hold their slaves or not.

7th. Finally, we believe the General Assembly owe it to the great and holy God, in whose name and for whose cause they act, to separate itself and withdraw all countenance from one of the most hurtful and wicked practices that ever desolated the earth, namely, the enslaving of men.

We do not ask the Assembly to cut off all slaveholding members from our church, but merely to

The following is a copy of the remonstrance:

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, to meet in the city of Philadelphia on the 18th of May, 1843:

We the undersigned, ruling Elders of the Presbyterian churches in the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, having learned that petitions from several ecclesiastical bodies belonging to the Assembly, so

liciting action in relation to the subject of slavery as existing in a large section of our church, are to be presented to your reverend body at its triennial meeting, and it is the duty of the denomination to consider the consequences that will inevitably result from such action, would uniteily and respectfully, but firmly, remonstrate against any action by the General Assembly, as having a direct tendency to distract and divide, and, in all probability, dissolve the church.

Ambrose White, James Fleming, William Purves, Henry Neill, Thos. Essiet, elders of the First Presbyterian Church.

G. W. Fobes, C. S. Wurts, C. Tingley, J. Marshall, elders of the Clinton-street Presbyterian Church.

Jos. C. Far, Levi Eldridge, Alexander Whilliden.

R. W. Davenport, Samuel W. McClellan, elders of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Wm. C. Brooks, Jno. Barnestable, Wm. Cunningham, Joseph Francis, L. Hartshorne, elders of the First Church, Southwold.

John A. Jenner, Wm. E. Seabrook, Jno. S. Halloway, Wm. Sprom, elders of the Western Presbyterian Church.

Edward Sprague, H. H. Mears, Wilfred Hall, Jacob R. Eckfield, elders of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church.

Jos. Montgomery, elder of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

Isaac Wille, Wm. Soby, Anthony Green, N. B. United elders of the Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties.

Benj. Naglee, Jno. A. Stewart, Isaac Ashmead, elders of the Central Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties.

Jno. Clod, Wm. S. Seddinger, Jno. Lowrey, el-

The Rev. Dr. Hill, of Winchester, Va. rose and addressed the Assembly at considerable length. He began by saying, 'that some time ago, when politics ran very high in Kentucky, the politicians came in violent collision, and the brother of Chief Justice Marshall, having taken a side of the question at a

loud cheers.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1843.

Since the Anti-Slavery Convention, the editor has been so well as to pay attention to the editorial department of the present number.

New-England Anti-Slavery Convention.

Tuesday morning, May 30th, the meeting was called to order by Francis Jackson, at half past 10 o'clock.

On motion, Wendell Phillips, Samuel Philbrick, and George Lunt, were appointed a committee to report a list of officers for the meeting.

The committee reported, and reported the following names as chosen:

EDMUND QUINCY, President.
S. F. Rogers of N. H., Amasa Walker of Ohio, C. L. Remond and Francis Jackson of Massachusetts, Vice-Presidents.

W. A. White, Eliza J. Kenney, Wm. P. Atkinson, Wm. L. Garrison, N. Buffum, H. W. Williams, George Lunt, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

On motion, W. L. Garrison, S. F. Foster, M. W. Chapman, C. L. Remond, Wendell Phillips, James Douglass, and Frederick Douglass, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

On motion, Seth Sprague of Duxbury, John O. Watson of Ohio, James Clayton of Vt. and Peter Watson of Maine, were added to the list of the Vice-presidents.

Some discussion having arisen on the question, whether any wishing to offer a resolution must do so through the hands of the business committee, the anti-slavery committee was appointed.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted: That all persons who wish to offer a resolution, should do so without putting it into the hands of the business committee.

The President explained that now any one might present any resolutions he wished, and that the business committee was not to exclude resolutions, but to refer subjects for discussion before the meeting.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted: That the Convention, in appointing a committee, have no desire to infringe the privilege of each and every individual of the Convention to offer any resolution.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted: That any person who has a resolution to offer, should be restrained from so doing by this Convention.

The business committee, by Wendell Phillips, reported a series of resolutions, which were read, and the Convention was taken up for discussion.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to prepare a list of resolutions to be presented to the Convention.

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THE LIBERATOR.

Odd Fellowship.

Mr. Garrison: I have read, with great satisfaction, your recent article on Odd Fellowship. I hope you will continue to notice, in your paper, this anti-slavery institution; for it is important that some public journal should sound an alarm respecting it. Free-masonry has become unpopular, and contrary to law, has assumed another dress, and, under the name of Odd Fellowship, is stirring heaven and earth to its insidious purpose of the good opinion of the public; but it must be met and exposed, ere it has gained an extensive hold upon the community.

During the whole Anti-Masonic warfare, I was actively engaged in its service; and if I ever investigated any subject, it was Masonry; and, in order to act understandingly, I have recently examined very carefully the claims and pretensions of Odd Fellowship, both by conversation with its members, and by reading the addresses and the 'Symbol,' the organ of the order—and I unhesitatingly pronounce it one and the same thing, in its nature and designs. Justice, however, compels me to say, that, on some minor points, it is a little different and less objectionable than Masonry in its old dress; but, in the main, it is equally selfish and exclusive in character, and dangerous in tendency. I have not time, in this communication, to go into a discussion of the question, but perhaps may, at some future time, attempt to strip it of some of its false colors, and lay bare its hideous deformity.

Anti-Masons must arouse, and take action against this foe to freedom and Christianity. Many facts have come to my knowledge recently, which makes me come to the conclusion, that the false claims this Order makes to benevolence and humanity must be shown. As well might an insurance company boast of its benevolence. Is this order? It extends its charity to those only, who have contributed to its funds, and assented to its rules and regulations. There is no benevolence in this: it is merely satisfying a just claim, which an unfortunate brother may have against them for money paid in, and for an agreement entered into. When I can see them bestowing charity upon the distressed who are not members, and whom they are under no society obligations to aid; then I will admit their claim to benevolence and Christianity. Till then, I deny it. Christianity repudiates and wars upon such an exclusive and selfish order as this—Christianity does not stop to see if the unfortunate can give the sign, and is a brother of the order. No—it regards all men as brethren, and enjoins upon us to assist even our enemy. Christianity regards all men as brethren; Odd Fellowship only those who belong to their order. But I must stop, as I shall get into an argument, which I must reserve until another time.

I hear that the Order is to appear on the 17th of June next, in the public procession, in Grand Regalia. Let Anti-Masons take notice, and mark them; for if there is a secret combination among us, it is time we knew who they are, that we may govern ourselves accordingly.

LIGHT.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair.

A meeting of the women of Massachusetts was held Wednesday, P. M. May 31st, in the Miller Tabernacle, to make arrangements for the ensuing Massachusetts Fair.

The meeting was called to order by Maria W. Chapman, of Boston.

On motion of Henrietta Sargent, of Boston, M. W. Chapman was elected President.

On motion, Eliza J. Kenney, of Salem, was appointed Secretary.

The call for the meeting was then read by the President.

Pledges to aid the next Fair were extended by individuals and societies from the following towns:

New-Bedford—Hingham—Concord—Taunton—Salisbury—Boston—West-Roxbury—Abington—Danvers—Lynn—Bradford—Stonewall—Sylvia—Thompson, 5 00—Miranda Moody, 5 00—Martha B. Kent, 5 00.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Liberator.

Adjourned sine die.

ELIZA J. KENNEY, Sec.

Individuals from many other towns, necessarily absent from the meeting, afterwards expressed their intention of aiding the Fair, and other aid was pledged informally, from fresh towns, by many friends who hesitated to make a public announcement of their intentions, being uncertain of the exact amount they should be able to raise.

It is the intention of the committee to afford all the aid in their power to these new towns, and they solicit the correspondence and suggestions of the friends of the cause residing in them, as well as that of all other individuals interested in the cause.

Address M. W. CHAPMAN, 39 Summer-street.

Fourth of July.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to suggest to anti-slavery friends, the propriety of holding meetings, immediately, of their respective societies, and to appoint orators to address them on the ensuing anniversary of American Independence. Let the day be celebrated by every lover of freedom, not in vain-glorious boasts, and idle pomp and parade, but in efforts to undo the manacles of the slave, and to let the oppressed go free.

Let Boston set the example, and let there be such a gathering in the old Bay State city as was never before witnessed.

Contents of the Liberator.

The contents of our present number are such as will repay a careful perusal. To say nothing of the choice articles placed in the 'Refuge,' (which are valuable and instructive in their place,) we would call attention to the graphic effusion of Whittier on 'Human Sacrifice,' alias Capital Punishment or Judicial Killing—to the proceedings of the Manchester and Salford Peace Society, in which a handsome tribute is paid to Henry C. Wright, of this country—to the spirited Letter addressed by James Canning to the Editor of the London Friend—particularly to the valuable speech of the 'Rev. Dr. Hill,' of Winchester, Va. in the New-School General Presbyterian Assembly, on slavery, in which the lynching of abolitionists is justified and applauded—very particularly to the scorching speech of Daniel O'Connell against American slavery and all its abettors—and to the excellent speech of John Pierpont, before the Unitarian clergy in this city. Is not the report a rich one? Do our subscribers sufficiently realize how great is the quantity, how choice the quality, of reading they obtain in the Liberator, during the year, for the paltry sum of \$2.50?

Odd Fellowship.

Our correspondent 'Light' may be assured that we shall continue to give no quarter to this 'wolf in sheep's clothing.' Every man who belongs to this 'order' should be subject to suspicion and opprobrium, as long as it continues to be a secret conclave. Its claims as a benevolent and charitable institution are as false and impudent as were those of Masonry. Whatever skulls from the light, and is afraid of public scrutiny, cannot be for the safety or welfare of society. With the libelous spirit of truth we have touched the toad—with what success our readers may perceive, on reading the articles we have copied from 'The Symbol,' and the 'Olive Branch.'

The Treasurer of the Liberator Committee would acknowledge the receipt of ten dollars from Philip Scarborough, of Brooklyn, Ct. as a donation in support of the Liberator. In a letter enclosing this sum, he says:—'The Liberator is doing its work with no other journal could; and God speed its onward course to the emancipation of every slave, not only the black man, but the whole family of man.'

O'Connell Himself Again!

The speech of Mr. O'Connell, that we have copied from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 11th ultimo, (made in reply to an ably written document from the Pennsylvania A. S. Society, which we shall publish next week,) shows that he is himself again on the subject of American slavery, and contains the most scorching rebukes of all those who in this country stand aloof from the anti-slavery struggle, and the most generous sentiments toward the American abolitionists. He reiterates what he has practically said and proved before, that he will not shake hands with an American slaveholder, and that he places him on a level with, nay, beneath 'the pickpocket' and 'the petty larceny scoundrel!' He cries—'Shame and disgrace upon every man in America, who is not an anti-slavery man!' He says—I pronounce every man a faithless mercenary, who does not take a part for the abolition of slavery! And mark! this language elicited 'tremendous cheers for several minutes.' He would strongly encourage every man to escape from slavery as soon as he can. 'Nobly does he add—'We do not want blood-stained money!' He disowns as Irishmen, such of his countrymen here as will give any countenance to southern slavery.—To the 'audacious Mr. Mooney, he administers a wholesome rebuke, and tells him 'that if he ever again ventures upon a single expression in mitigation of slavery, from that moment no other letter of his shall be ever received by the Repeal Association.' In fact, the whole speech is throughout worthy of the best days and the best efforts of Daniel O'Connell.—But we tell him that the Irish journals in this country will never allow it to be read by their Irish readers on this side of the Atlantic. We trust the Irish Liberator will recall the bad advice he gave to his son and Mr. Steele, about keeping their lips sealed on the subject of slavery during their sojourn in the U. S.—Surely, it must have been a lapsus linguae!

Bunker Hill Celebration.

The 17th of June, instant, will no doubt be a great day in Boston and its vicinity. Thousands—tens of thousands—possibly hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States will then assemble, to listen to the address of Daniel Webster, on Bunker Hill, and in other modes to celebrate the completion of the Monument. For us, this commemorative event will hold out no attractions, in view of the enslavement of so large a portion of the American people. It will bear the impress of national hypocrisy on every lineament. For those who intend to join in the great procession, &c. Nathaniel Dearborn, (a most ingenious artist of this city,) 53, Washington-street, has prepared a beautiful white satin 'Bunker Hill Badge,' on which is a capital engraving of the Monument—another of the portrait of Daniel Webster—and another of Joseph Warren, who was slain in the battle of Bunker Hill. Underneath the likeness of Warren are the following 'seditious and incendiary' lines:

'For God's inalienable rights to man,
Our fathers fought and bled;
So glorious were those rights secured,
The sons reverse the deed.'

Reverse the deed by holding one sixth portion of the whole population in slavery!! We presume Pres. John Tyler will wear this badge on the occasion.

Property Meeting.

On Thursday evening, and Friday forenoon and afternoon, last week, public meetings were held in the Chardon-street Chapel, for the discussion of the questions pertaining to the reorganization of society and the rights of property. Among those who participated in the discussion were John A. Collins, John O. Watson, Wm. West, Thomas, and B. B. Muzzey. As we were prevented, by physical debility, from being present, except for a short time, we are unable to give any regular account of the proceedings, none having been sent to us.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

On Sunday evening, at half-past 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in Carter's stable in Federal-street. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and in a few moments the whole surrounding property, which consisted of wooden buildings, was enveloped in flames. The Atlas to-day (Monday) gives the following account of the buildings destroyed:—On Federal-street, No. 18, a large brick building, occupied by T. Carter, as a dwelling; a three-story wooden building, (O'Connell's Tavern,) occupied by two brothers, named Welsh, as a boarding-house; also, a wooden building, occupied by J. M. Dow, beer and ale merchants, Mr. Holmes, carpenter, and H. B. Rice, Mason. In the rear of the Welsh building, a large stable, which the fire was discovered, and the stable occupied by Francis Lafferty, next adjoining. On an alley leading from Federal-street to Theatre Alley, a row of ten-foot wooden tenements, occupied by several Irish families, and a small building, occupied as a carpenter's shop and grocery store, on the corner of this alley and Federal-street, were several times on fire, but were saved. A block of brick dwellings, occupied by several Irish families; also, three brick dwellings belonging to the Federal-street Theatre property, all on Theatre Alley, were very much injured in the rear. The fire at one time presented a most awfully terrific appearance, and almost seemed to baffle all attempts to stop it—but by the exertions of our own fire department, and engines from the neighboring towns, it was subdued in about two hours after it first broke out. The heavens presented a most magnificent sight, being completely lighted up by the conflagration. The fire must have been a great distance.—Bulletin.

MORE TROUBLE IN CUBA. The New-Orleans Picayune of May 25, (Sunday) gives the following. One of the earliest arrivals from Havana in 66 hours, per steamship Alabama. On the day previous to the sailing of the Alabama, (Monday last), an express arrived at Havana, bringing the melancholy intelligence of another insurrection among the negroes on the south side of the island, in the immediate vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba. From accounts, the plot appears to have been much more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak at Cardenas, some five or six weeks ago, and much more desperate and bloody in its execution. A large number of planters, with their families, were very much hurried to the scene of the infuriated blacks; considerable property was also destroyed. So important was the intelligence, from its astounding report of the loss of life and property, as well as the extent of the plot of the insurgents, that the Admiral of the port, Gen. Ullon, immediately dispatched a man-of-war steamer to the scene of riot, and orders were also given for a frigate, two brigs of war, and another steamer to follow with troops without delay. These vessels were all to sail by Wednesday, Gen. Ullon going in command of the expedition.

MURDER OF A FAMILY—A Negro Burned.—We learn from the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer of the 6th ult. that a family by the name of Cox was recently murdered near the Clotwell line, on the Potomac river. Mr. Cox, (the Intelligencer says,) was a blacksmith, and had been working in the Indian country, either among the Creeks or Seminoles, under the employ of the United States, and had lately moved into the State, and settled in Scott county, at the place where he and his family were murdered. An Indian and a negro, who were supposed to be the murderers, were pursued and arrested in the Indian country, and were brought back and delivered to the civil authorities of Scott county. They confessed that they committed the crime. It appears, from their statements, that the Indian shot Mr. Cox, and, at the report of the gun, Mrs. Cox ran to the door, and the negro knocked her down with an axe, and killed her—then killed a small child, and cut its head off. They then robbed the house, and found something like a thousand dollars. They were placed in jail—but the populace became so much enraged, that they went to the jail, and took the negro out, tied him to a stake, and burned him to death. [And because he was a negro!]

A set of rowlies in Pike county, Ohio, twenty in number, lately turned out and tore down a school-house of the black people, and several of the colored teachers were obliged to leave. There was great deal of manhood and gallantry in this bold act—no doubt.

Silas Wright, Esq. father of the U. S. Senator from this State, died at Waybridge, Vt. on the 15th ult. at the age of eighty-four years.

A man named Leavitt, arrested at Plymouth, Mass. on Monday, on being arraigned the second time, admitted to be guilty, on the ground that he was too conscientious to tell a lie.

Death of Noah Webster, L. L. D.—This celebrated man died on Sunday night, at his residence in New-Haven, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, after a sickness of only three or four days, which assumed the form of pleurisy. His talents were known and appreciated in the United States by almost every individual who has had occasion to use an English spelling-book or an English dictionary; as a Philologist he had but few equals; he was the author of some of the most masterly essays of which the language can boast; he was a man who understood the great object of our being to be as much to prepare for another life, as rightly to perform the duties of the present; and hence his life was distinguished for usefulness, benevolence and goodness. Amid the conglomeration of a firm faith, his spirit fled with all the serenity of glowing hope. The Literary World, the Religious World, and the New World, have each lost a bright particular star; and when we look round for one to fill his place, we mourn that none is to be found.

From Mexico.—The Mexican government has given notice that all emigrants found in Texas, no matter where from, or what their objects, will be considered as enemies.

A circular from the Minister of War, addressed to the various foreign Ministers, states that the government will not exercise any right or any claim which may be addressed to it in case they should be made prisoners by the national troops; but, on the contrary, will consider as invaders, and enemies of the republic, all who may be found in Texas, and will inflict upon them all the penalties designated by the laws of the country, and in conformity to the rights acknowledged among nations.

Fires in Taunton.—An Extra from the Taunton Whig informs us of an extensive fire, by which, on Wednesday evening, all the buildings on the South side of the Main-street in that town, between Brewster's block and the Crocker house, (opposite the Taunton Bank), were destroyed. Ten buildings—estimated loss \$30,000—two thirds of the amount insured.

Another fire, confidently attributed to an incendiary, on Thursday morning, destroyed Mr. J. C. Brown's barn, with two horses and 500 tons of hay.

Horrid Death.—Joshua Tibbitts, a tempter in the employment of Hilton & Newcomb, of Lynn, was found on Monday afternoon on the Lynn turnpike, in Chelsen, with his head smashed to a jelly. He is supposed to have fallen from his team, and that the wheels passed over him. He was a married man.

Parricide.—The Cincinnati Messenger states that one Philip Barger, a worthless, drunken wretch, at Rushville, Indiana, while missing his wife, was killed by his daughter, who was appealed to by the mother for assistance. The daughter seized an axe and struck him over the head, which caused his death. She was for several weeks before in an unsettled state of mind, from domestic trouble. They committed her for trial.

The yellow fever was prevailing at Vera Cruz: 600 sick, and many deaths occurring daily.

Will G. Bailey send W. Phillips another copy of the Liberty Paper Address drawn by S. P. Chase, in 1841?

MARRIED.—In this city, on Saturday evening, by Rev. John W. Lewis, Mr. William Smith to Miss Margaret E. Johnson, both of this city.

DIED.—In Lynn, Edmund Quincy, son of William Bassett, aged 2 years.

2d inst. Mrs. Tamah Kemp, aged 53.

NOTICE.

The Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at Lunenburg, according to adjournment, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

It is hoped that the friends of the anti-slavery movement will feel the importance of being present on the occasion.

BENJAMIN WYMAN, Sec.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be held in East Bradford, commencing on Friday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will probably continue two or three days.

Let the sympathy felt by the abolitionists of Essex County, for the pining bondmen of our land, be manifested on that occasion by the numerical attendance, the free, harmonious discussion and adoption of such measures as shall directly tend to their emancipation.

MARY P. KENNEY, Rec. Sec.

Salem, May 29, 1843.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN BRISTOL COUNTY.

DEAR FRIENDS: There are yet three millions of slaves in this professedly free republic! What shall their friends in Bristol County do to hasten the day of their emancipation? We invite you, one and all, to meet with us in convention, on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in New-Bedford, that we may take counsel together, adopt measures, and encourage one another in the performance of our whole duty towards our brethren in bonds.

Distinguished speakers will be present, and the Hutchinson singers have accepted an invitation to aid us on this occasion. Let us have a large and enthusiastic gathering. The meetings will continue two days.

By order of the New-Bedford Anti-Slavery Society, GEORGE M. BUNKER, Pres.

WM. C. COFFIN, Sec.

Address to the Slaves!

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